

Evening Public Ledger THE EVENING TELEGRAPH PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

EDITORIAL BOARD: CHAS. H. K. CURTIS, Chairman; DAVID E. SMILEY, Editor; JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager

Published daily at 1000 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Telephone 2000

Subscription Terms: The Evening Public Ledger is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

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THE SPREADING "LEAK"

THE President rightly considers the treaty "leak" in the same spirit as would any honorable party to a solemn contract of which violation had been made.

The investigation which he has ordered in his cable to Senator Hitchcock is equally logical. The treaty is out. One draft of it, alleged to be authentic, is ordered printed in the Congressional Record.

Even to those senators whose hatred of what has been accomplished in Paris is most intense, it ought to be apparent that criticism of a treaty which is not the real thing is a work of futility.

BERLINSANITY

BERLIN may establish a state court to try those accused of starting, lengthening and losing the war.

And, judging by past methods, she will doubtless label starting the war a misdemeanor and losing the war a crime, the penalties for which shall be, respectively, five, ten and thirty days in the cooler.

THE "SPOUL IDEA"

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S evident distaste for commencement generalities palpably moved him to both specific and lucid in his address made to the Swarthmore College graduates yesterday.

This agency is the ballot, and the Governor's rebuke to so-called "independents" or "reformers" who fret over abuses without taking the trouble to rectify them at the polls is logically unimpeachable.

The standard of political and social conduct which the Governor sets up is, however, more elusive. Common sense is the "Sproul idea" and, though he admits that it is rare, his feeling for actualities prompts him to fashion an illuminating definition.

That precious attribute is, he maintains, "that function of judgment which, seated at the junction of all the fundamental senses, the impulses and impressions, weighs all that comes to it from within and tempering what is worth while with experience and knowledge, controls the policy of the individual as fortunate as to possess it."

These are rigid exactions and obviously only exceptional mortals can hope to fulfill them, but as a governing doctrine in a period of much foggy thinking even approximations of this ideal should be of solvent properties.

Common sense and complete exercise of the right of franchise—that is Mr. Sproul's stimulating advice to prospective voters. It is a sound platform because comprehensible and in line with all our inheritance of democracy.

FOR STATE SEAMANSHIP

THE chances that Pennsylvania will again maintain a school-training ship are perceptibly brightened by the House appropriations committee's favorable report of the bill providing for the establishment of such a vessel.

The old Saratoga long performed highly valuable services in the development of American seamanship. The development of the training-vessel idea is gratefully acknowledged to have been a

serious mistake. Continued indifference to it these days when the nation's maritime potentiality is suddenly conspicuous and when Pennsylvania's share in the shipping renaissance should be so large would be still more fatuous.

In its amended form the appropriation provided for in the school ship training bill is cut down from \$150,000 to \$100,000. This is a modest sum with which to inaugurate so important a work. The shipbuilding state of Pennsylvania has a prime need of skilled sailors to man its products.

IS THE FEDERATION OF LABOR AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN?

Radicals at the Atlantic City Convention Are Trying to Make It an Old World Revolutionary Body

THE nation will watch the proceedings of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City during the next two weeks with as much concern as they followed the deliberations of the annual convention in Buffalo in 1917.

The pacifists and the pro-Germans made a desperate attempt two years ago to commit the federation to a policy of opposition to the war and to transform it into a class-conscious organization which should take advantage of every opportunity to gain some advantage for its members, regardless of any other interests.

Samuel Gompers and his associates fought the pro-Germans and pacifists to a standstill, and succeeded in persuading the delegates that they were American citizens with a duty to their country first, and that there could be no worse form of treason than deliberately setting out to secure advantages for themselves at the expense of the government by holding up all way activities until their demands were granted.

Mr. Gompers then established his right to be regarded as broad-minded and patriotic, with a firm grasp on fundamental principles. And it must be said to the everlasting credit of the Federation of Labor that it has conducted itself in the main during the intervening years in a way to justify the confidence of all fair-minded men in the integrity of its purposes and in the unflinching loyalty of its membership.

A new issue has arisen since 1917, and that is whether the Federation of Labor shall align itself with the Bolsheviks and the I. W. W. in the prosecution of a war upon all ranks of society not affiliated with the federation. The extreme radicals are prepared to fight for the control of the organization.

The enormous increase in membership in the last two years makes it difficult for any one to forecast the outcome, for no one knows the exact temper of the new members. In 1917 the jurisdiction of the federation extended over about 2,200,000 working men. There are now 3,260,000 members, more than half a million of whom have been taken into the organization within the last year.

The radicals are on the ground and are actively working to carry their points. They are asking that a nationwide strike be ordered on July 4 so that the employers may be impressed with the power of the organization. They are demanding that a labor party be formed for the purpose of securing by legislation special privileges for workmen.

They are urging that the federation be reorganized into twelve unions, representing twelve different groups of allied trades, in order, by tying up the whole industry involved, to make strikes more effective.

Mr. Gompers and John Mitchell and their associates in the federation have in the past opposed every attempt to tie the organization up with any political party. They have insisted that workmen gain more from the regularly organized parties composed of all kinds of citizens than from a party of one idea composed of only one group of voters.

They have objected to tying up a labor organization with politics because experience has proved that such an organization will split on the rock of the different political opinions of its members on matters not directly connected with labor. They have not forgotten that the collapse of the Knights of Labor came soon after it became politically active as a party organization.

Under Mr. Gompers the federation has consistently confined itself to a labor program intended to secure fair hours and fair pay for the workers and adequate protection for those injured in the course of their employment. Social and industrial revolution has been frowned upon when urged by I. W. W. sympathizers or extreme Socialists. Herein has been the strength of this great body of men. They have made mistakes and they have been misunderstood at times, yet Mr. Taft stated the case very well when he said in the PUBLIC LEDGER that:

"The business men of this country cannot be told too often that the proper course for them to pursue, and a conservative patriotic course, is in friendship for the labor unions under leadership of the American Federation of Labor. Failure to recognize the power of conservative patriotic labor unions and to express sympathy with it and a willingness to classify its leaders as associates of I. W. W. men, extreme socialism and bolshevism, weaken the power of those leaders with their fellows and tend to throw the whole labor movement under the control of the lawless extremists."

The strength of the labor movement in America has hitherto lain in its general singleness of purpose. This is a democracy in which the will of the majority prevails. The workingman has a vote which is as powerful as the vote of the richest employer. He knows that when a majority wishes anything within the province of government that will be sure to be respected. It is not necessary to organize for social revolution by political methods, for the way to bring about any desired change is provided in the constitution of the country itself.

The radical wing of the American Federation of Labor acts as if it believed that political and industrial conditions here were similar to those in the most undemocratic countries of Europe. If the new members of the federation are genuine American citizens, uncommensated by the teachings of the radicals in sympathy with European methods,

the policy which has prevailed under the presidency of Mr. Gompers will be approved once more and the federation will continue to deserve that respect which is due to every great body of self-respecting American citizens well grounded in American principles.

WHAT THE CLAUSES MEAN

NO RECOMMENDATIONS passed by the international labor office, set up under the league of nations, will in any way be binding upon the United States unless this country chooses to accept them.

It is of vital importance that this fact be clearly understood, since public impression to the contrary would undoubtedly be fatal to the ratification of the peace treaty.

The labor clauses, the complete text of which was published here for the first time yesterday, outline an ambitious reform program. Commendable ideals are set forth and an elaborate machinery is projected for considering labor conditions internationally and suggesting their betterment.

But, as with the American articles of confederation, the coercive principle is in abeyance save in the case of violation by any nation of a pledge of which voluntary acceptance is made.

Article 405 of the available text contains these pregnant words:

"If the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the member."

In the case of a federal state, the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this article shall not apply to such cases.

"Federal state" clearly means the United States, and thus a double guarantee is given that the league will be unable to impair the sovereignty of this country by interference in labor affairs unless of our own free will we become a party to such action in every specific instance.

The pressure fore-shadowed in the case of the infraction of pledges is of a different complexion. If our constituted authorities should ratify labor agreements contracted by our delegates to the international labor office this country would be bound by its word precisely as it would be upon signing a treaty relative to trade regulations or political frontiers.

The league of nations is empowered to publish the offending nation by economic pressure or other action recommended by the governing labor body or the International High Court of Justice.

The delegation of such authority to the league makes it extremely unlikely that the United States will ratify such labor measures as may be suggested in the international labor conventions. Once adopted by us, abrogation or even modification of them would result in chastisement and what would undoubtedly seem to be interference in our domestic affairs.

It is unnecessary, however, to contemplate such an event. This country is under no obligation whatever to pass labor legislation conceived by an international body.

As the situation now stands, the labor clauses of the treaty reflect a preception of the great and formidable role which working men and women play in the modern economic and social structure. They are not binding unless partners in the league choose of their own volition to make them so with respect to themselves.

Not a shadow of sovereign rights will be sacrificed in signing the treaty which contains these idealistic labor provisions. Any statement to the contrary is either based on misinformation or deliberate falsehood.

The Boy Makes The Man: The best wishes of all thinking men are with the Boy Scouts in their drive for an increased enrollment. The movement makes for clean, upstanding Americans.

Queen Sabo: The betrayer of Edith Cavell is to get his desert—if a nation's sentiment sufficiently severe can be devised. Maybe the thoughts of Gaston Quin while he awaits trial might give a hint.

Without Day: Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, says if the principles of our constitution to become a party to the "infamous bargain" of the league of nations they must do sine die.

Politics and Common Sense: "Study politics," said Governor Sproul at Syracuse in a speech full of the common sense he cleverly defined. His viewpoint was at once practical and hopeful. Nobody expects the millennium to arrive the day after tomorrow, but one has only to look backward to see how far we have progressed. Only the pronounced pessimist would say now, as Ingalls said years ago, that "the purification of politics is an iridescent dream."

'Tis a wise charter that knows its own father. The Baltimore professor who dines on locusts is not necessarily wild, honey. From Palm Beach to the Arctic is but a step for the meteorological old man. The Federation of Labor will now proceed to demonstrate its 100 per cent Americanism. The telephone strike has been delayed long enough for the belligerents to say "Hello!" The Allied reply to Germany might appropriately be marked, "Short shrift for Shifty Sadie." The interesting news filters out of Germany that the Germans have begun to realize that they didn't win the war. The children who parade instead of shooting off fireworks may be fired on the evening of the Fourth of July, but at least they will be intact. Advice from Pottsville declares that after July 1 the saloons will sell near-beer, hard cider and goulash. This seems to be progression from inebriation to crime.

WHAT GIRLS OBJECT TO

The Domestic Service Problem is as Acute in England as in America

A scottish correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has written a summary of the results of an inquiry into the attitude of the members of the Women's Royal Naval Service—called the Wrens—toward domestic service. It reveals an interesting parallel with the situation in America that we reprint it.

SOME little time ago Dame Katherine Surze, director of the Women's Royal Naval Service, circulated the officers, asking them to discover the views of the members on domestic service, with the idea of finding out exactly what it is that is objected to in domestic service and how that service can be made more attractive.

The answers which have been received from all parts of the country deal very fully, and are intelligently with the questions submitted. They realize sharply the present conditions of domestic service, but on the whole take the institution for granted, and do not imply that if the girls could get good places, especially if the general conditions were improved, they would object to return to it. One telephone operator, indeed, with very close and progressive ideas on the subject, intends to give up telephoning to become a lady's maid.

With one exception—a girl who said it was rather nice not to have to work with men—all said yes to the first question, "Do you consider domestic work in the W. R. N. S. more attractive than in a private house?" Their answers suggest that they have had a very jolly time as cooks or waitresses or doing general housework in the navy, and they explain that they like the regular hours—shorter than in private service—the definite knowledge of what they are expected to do, the companionship of so many other women, the interest their officers take in them in general, and above all, that they are proud to belong to the British navy.

THE list of other questions covered the most debated aspects of domestic service, and in regard to most the answers varied a good deal. For instance, while many said that they would like to live at a hotel and go out by the day, others greatly preferred to live in. The general feeling was that where several servants were kept life was more interesting than in households where there were only one or two, but here again several reported the smaller houses. One depot reported that the girls on the whole were strongly prejudiced against the idea of domestic service, because in that district nearly all the mistresses had small homes and were inconsiderate. Naval, military or professional employers are much more popular.

Some of the depots reported that there was no objection to wearing aprons, or even disliking them; but it was generally agreed that a cap keeps the hair tidy. The cap should be becoming, and it was suggested that an overall would be better than an apron. One member pointed out one advantage of the cap and apron; it distinguished between maid and employer.

The Wrens are called by their surnames, and most of them thought that domestic workers in civilian life would prefer this; but others thought that it was more friendly to be called by their Christian names, though they were inclined to think visitors among some mistresses of calling successive maids by a name not their own is fiercely resented.

THE loneliness, monotony and lack of interest in many households is repeatedly referred to. "The average domestic spends her life looking out on a backyard or an area." They have few chances of meeting men suitable to marry, and every woman wants a home of her own. "In the W. R. N. S.," wrote a third woman, "one is a portion of a useful whole, instead of being a necessary evil in a perhaps uninteresting family." That certainly puts the position of many girls in a nutshell.

Some of these answers come from individuals at a depot, others are summaries by the officers in charge of the opinions expressed in conversations or in organized debates by many girls, and most of them are agreed in regard to four points. The hours of service are too long—they quote an average day from 6 a. m. or 6:30 to 10:30 or 11, but none of them is vehement about this or say, as they well might do, that such hours are positively inhuman.

All their suggestions are reasonable. They ask for fixed time off every day, either for the open-air exercise which they now find in the W. R. N. S. keeps them fit, for one or sometimes for two fixed evenings a week, for a weekly half-holiday or a morning or afternoon off on alternate Sundays. Some want in the afternoon only time for exercise; it is only in the evenings that they see their friends, and all want to be able to go to their own homes in the evening, staying at home if they choose to, but free from any calls for work. In only one case was it suggested that a yearly two weeks' holiday should be granted.

THE words "give and take," "bear and forbear," "civility," "consideration and sympathy" occur again and again in these answers as explanations of the way to improve conditions and make life pleasant. The give and take is between servants and employers, and between servants and their fellows. There is some complaint of the way upper servants tyrannize over the younger ones and of the favoritism shown by many mistresses to individual servants. All servants should be treated alike, and the employer should not listen to gossip or to tales brought up by servants admitted to her special favor.

"Mistresses are too apt to forget that the constant strain of heavy indoor work is apt to react on servants' nerves and make them catty." "Some mistresses do not realize how much tact is required to make a group of women happy living under intimate conditions. An illuminating comment by one writer is that where only one servant is kept and the mistress helps with the work, she takes the most interesting work for herself and leaves the drudgery to the maid.

IT IS generally agreed that while the domestic worker, except for the restriction of her liberty and the monotony of her work, is in some ways better off than the clerical worker, the factory girl or the chauffeur, she is looked down upon by them and by most of their world as a person of inferior position doing unskilled work to secure for labor its share in the profits of labor. You will find stigma very much, and now with her wide experience and her knowledge of skilled workers she minds still more the accusation of inefficiency. A good deal is said about the necessity of being properly trained.

The women who have worked with the Wrens have found to secure for labor its due share in the profits of labor. You will find stigma very much, and now with her wide experience and her knowledge of skilled workers she minds still more the accusation of inefficiency. A good deal is said about the necessity of being properly trained.

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OH, WELL, MAYBE THAT'S WHAT IT WAS MADE FOR



ELBOW ROOM

The First Commencement Address (Delivered to Cain and Abel, the first graduating class of the Garden of Eden Normal School.)

MY YOUNG FRIENDS—It is a privilege to be permitted to address you this morning, for I am convinced that never in the world's history did the age beset with so eager a gesture to the young men on the threshold of active life. Never indeed in the past, and certainly never in the future, was there or will there be a time more deeply fraught with significance. And as I gaze upon your keen faces it seems almost as though the world had unmasked all the problems that now confront us merely in order to give you tasks worthy of your prowess.

The world, I think I may safely say, is smaller now than ever before. The recent invention of young women, something quite new in the way of a social problem, has introduced a hitherto undreamed-of complexity into human affairs. The extreme rapidity with which ideas and thoughts now circulate, due to the new invention of speech, makes it probable that what is said in Eden today will be known in the land of Nod within a year. The greatest need is plainly for big-visioned and purposeful men, efficient men with forward-looking minds. I hope you will pattern after your admirable father in this respect; he truly was a forward-looking man, for he had nothing to look back on.

You are aware, however, that your father has had serious problems to deal with, and it is well that you should consider those problems in the light of the experiences you are about to face. One of his most perplexing difficulties would never have come upon him if he had not fallen into a deep sleep. I counsel you, therefore, be wary not to overslumber. The prizes of life always come to those who press resolutely on, undaunted by fatigue and discouragement. Another of your father's failings was probably due to the fact that he was never a small boy and thus had no chance to work the deviltry out of his system. You yourselves have been abundantly blessed in this regard. I think I may say that here, in our Normal Academy, you have had an almost ideal playground to work off those boyish high spirits that perpetrate those mischievous pranks that the world expects of its young. Remember that you are now going out into the mature world of life, where you will encounter serious problems.

As you wind your way from these accustomed shades into the full glare of public life you will do so, I hope, with the consciousness that the eyes of the world are upon you. The sphere of activity in which you may find yourselves called upon to perform may be restricted, but you will remember that not failure but low aim is base. You will hold a just balance between the conflicting tendencies of radicalism and conservatism. You will endeavor to secure for labor its due share in the profits of labor. You will not be forgetful that all government depends in the last resort on the consent of the governed. These catch words in the full flush of your youth you may be inclined to dismiss as truisms, but I assure you that 10,000 years from now men will be uttering them with the same air of discovery.

It is my great pleasure to confer upon you the degree of bachelor of arts and to pray that you may never bring discredit upon your alma mater. The newspapers that are started by the Baltimore professor who is eating locusts seem to forget that there is a very old precedent indeed for that diet.

The Poem You Can't Forget The poem Morley Ashton wrote about the other day has got on our nerves, just as it did on his. The stanza he sent runs thus: I know a humble scavenger, A scavenger or grub, And there I take my scavenger, My scavenger or grub. This has been bumping through our mind for a week, with the following result: I'd like to join a scavenger, A scavenger or club, But I might get the scavenger, The scavenger or snub. And when I need a scavenger, A scavenger or scrub, I climb into my scavenger, My scavenger or tub. We wonder whether this will annoy you as it does us? One of the phenomena we have long waited for is a man who does not pronounce I. W. W. "I Dubya Dubya."

Senator Lodge may yet be known as the man who made the treaty famous. We hope that when the President returns the Senate will give France a receipt for him. Is there any significance in the fact that the railway station used by the German envoys in going to and from Versailles is called Nussy? Our tentative prediction that Mr. Wilson would get home about Friday, the 13th, seems doomed to inaccuracy. Looking over our horoscope, the next likely date seems to be June 29, which is Senator Borah's birthday. Pershing wants to work his way home on an airship. But how is Admiral Doctor Grayson going to work his way home? Why the Senate should go and spend its contingent fund in bedeviling preliminary and unauthorized drafts of the peace treaty, which any one can have who wants to send over to Europe for them, is beyond us. It must be feeling flush. What some senators want even more than the text is a pretext. But it really isn't fair to make fun of the Senate. Leave it alone and it'll make fun of itself. May He Be Nonabsorbent! MR. LODGE: I am still fresh from the country outside the Senate Chamber, and perhaps have not yet absorbed the germ which seems in a way to develop long arguments.—The Congressional Record. "Home is where the heart is," says some one. Another view is that home is where you keep your corn cob pipe. The Biggest Big Four of all in the mind of the Senate, seem to be those four copies of the treaty that are wandering shamelessly up and down Wall street. Another Big Four (sorry we didn't think of this sooner) is the NC-4. Luxury or Necessity? A man who will wear a smoking jacket should pay a big tax on the entire coat. A smoking jacket is merely a fad and not a comfort or necessity. I have never yet heard of a man wearing a chewing jacket, and fully as many men chew as smoke.—Hon. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives. Since the thing you mention. We realize we lack it. It is our firm intention To own a chewing jacket. SOCRATES.

A TIN HAT FOR A HALO!

"HOME is where the heart is." Thus the poet sang; But "home is where the pie is" For the doughboy gang! Crullers in the craters, Pastry in abris— This Salvation Army lass Sure knows how to please! Tin hat for a halo! Ah! She wears it well! Making pies for homesick lads— Sure is "heating hell"! In a region blasted By fire and flame and sword, This Salvation Army lass Battles for the Lord! Call me sacrilegious And irreverent, too! Pies? They link us up with home As naught else can do! "Home is where the heart is"— 'Tis the poet sang; But home is where the pie is To the Yankee gang! —The Stars and Stripes.

What Do You Know?

- QUIZ 1. What is the capital of Nicaragua? 2. What important legislative act is described in current English slang as "Dora"? 3. Who is Sergeant Alvin C. York? 4. How should the word scythe be pronounced? 5. When will the two-cent rate for first-class mail be restored in the United States? 6. What is the latest altitude record in aviation and who made it? 7. In what century did John Sebastian Bach, the famous composer, live? 8. In what play by Shakespeare occurs the line, "We are such stuff as dreams are made on"? 9. What club has been the most frequent winner of the National League pennant for baseball championship since 1878? 10. In what American war was the battle of Lundy's Lane? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The Shan-Si coal fields in China have been described as a "second Pennsylvania." They produce both bituminous and anthracite. 2. S. J. Konecny is international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. 3. Viviparous; not hatching by means of egg. 4. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, wife of Francis Joseph, was assassinated by Luccheni, an Italian anarchist, in a hotel in Geneva in 1898. 5. The Cordilleran system is the general term applied to the elevations that extend along or near the Pacific coast of North and South America from northern Alaska to Cape Horn. In the United States the system includes the Rockies, Sierras, Coast and Cascade ranges. 6. Alain-Rene Le Sage (1668-1747) wrote "Gil Blas." 7. The Germans launched five major drives against the Entente armies last spring and summer. 8. John Morley is a distinguished British statesman and author. He was born in 1838. 9. Vinculum is an algebraic term, describing a line drawn over several terms to show that they have a common relation to what follows or precedes. 10. Aramaic was the prevalent language in Palestine at the time of Christ.